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### GREENSBORO, N. C., AUGUST 17, 1861.

WHOLE NO, 257

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES. The Wind and Rain. BY ANNA M. BATES.

heard the care in the midnight Taiking is not sow.

And the night wind as it answered,

preamily faint and low: And I held my breath and listened, For I thought that I would see What the mystical speech of the spirits Who met in the dark could be

Then the rain spake slowly and softly, I come from my home in the sky, I weave for the vines an! the tree boughs A heart ful panoply
I seek the hearts of the East .
And the thick moss that grows,

Widen away in the forest
Where the br sokiet flows and flows. But now I have widely wandered To the spots where I used to go, But all the hounts of the flowers

I have brought gems for their dwelling And pearls where the moss was spread, O wandering wind; can you tell me Where have the lovely fled?

Then I heard the wind as it answered. And its voice was like a moon, I too have been to seek them, But they are gone, all gone I sar , them my sweetest balluis Th. augh the long summer day, And I kissed the leaves at evening When the light had fled away.

But now like a gray old pilgrim, And I meet you wandering, moaning Like me with no place to go; Like a state of funeral music I melted through my sleep:

rose when the beam of dawning Had strugg' I into the day. But the pilgri. s, sad and mourning Had vanished from earth away!

FROM THE JOURNAL.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

At a conference of teachers and other friends of education, held in Raleigh on the 9th and 10th of this month, and representing a rge number an lall classes of the schools of our State, the followg resolutions, offered by the Principal of Floral College, were manimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Assembly representing a large number of the colleges and seminaries, male and female, of North-Carolina, the contest now going on for Southern Independence, ould commend itself to the hearts and consciences of all the peo-

e of the Confederate States.

Resolved, That as this is a struggle for national existence and independence, it is to be maintained and carried on, under Providence, to a successful issue, not only by legislative acts and by force of arms in the field, but, also, in the school room, at the fireside, and by all se moral agencies which preserve society, and which prepare ople to be a free and self-governing nationality; and that, considering our former dependence for books, for teachers and for manufactures on those who now seek our subjugation, it is especially incambent on us to encourage and foster a spirit of home enterprise

Reso're !. That the recent unexampled progress of our beloved tate towa 4s a leading position among her Southern sisters, is, under God, mainly due to her great and noble educational system.

Resolved. That in this time of peril and trial it is of the first imthe sake both of its beneficent results to us and to our posterity, and as an illustration to the world of the civilization of the people of the Confederate States, and of their right and ability to assert and

aintain their freedom and independence. Resolved, That we recognize in the Common Schools of North-Carolina the broad, sure, and permanent foundation of her whole cessity, and the vital importance of preventing even suspension of this nursery of popular intelligence and patriotism,

and of State independence. Resolved, That a committee of twelve of whom Rev. C. H. Wiley, to prepare an address to the people of North-Carolina on the subjects embodied in these resolutions.

uttered by the members of the Conference, and by a large number of teachers who were unable to attend, but who, by letters, cordially

commended the purposes of the meeting. It was felt to be a duty to endeavor to impress on the mind of the public these views of those who have been laboring for the moral advancement of the State; and in obedience to this imperious call we were appointed a committee to address you on the subject.

We confess that we, and those whom we represent, having an official connection with our schools, resolved on this course at the expense of considerable delicacy of feeling; but, in the Providence of God, we are placed as watchers over an interest of vital importance to the welfare of our beloved country, and the plain and paramount obligations springing out of this relation over-ride all other considerations.

The crisis which is now upon us is the most solemn and the most mportant which can happen in the political history of a people.

The contest in which the Confederate States of America are engaged is not a war growing out of questions of commerce or political omplications-it is a struggle for national existence and independence, and involving in the issue all that can affect the life of a civilized people.

It requires, therefore, for its successful prosecution, the enlistment of the mind and heart of all ages, of both sexes, of every class of the people-and the continual aid, in their proper places, of all constitute and preserve the vitality and power of a nation.

We rejoice to believe that the valor and patriotism of our citizens,

disastrous to them, will not for some time to come, drive them from inspection of those who need the productions of our soil. their deliberate and most selfish aims.

mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and looking upon their whole country as one in interest, and reposing confidence in the good us as an independent power. faith and loyalty of each member to the Federal Compact, were not

They felt a pride in the prosperity of every portion of their country, ers, and were willing to encourage in other States useful arts and be our future destiny. rocations not common to themselves.

The result was that the South became almost wholly a producing people, and the business of exchanging and manufacturing was left which indicates confidence, or the want of confidence in our own

in the Northern section, and there were printed the newspapers in with the most tremendous consequences to us and to our posterily. most extensive circulations, and there our books were generally man-

to patronize the schools and the teachers of the Northern States-and kind. in time we began to look to the people of these States for supplies everything except the raw produce of the soil.

force of arms were led to believe that we were an inferior race; and the dignity of the trying but grand emergency in which they are art, they became more and more arrogant and exacting, and at last that foresight, firmness and heroism which will dissipate forever the relations of the whole country, at the same time giving us distinctly ciety, and which will render illustrious for all time the history of our dearest rights and interests.

the hope of the future, should be maintained with energy for garded as the natural interests of trade, involved and ought to in- troops, will be comparatively barren if we suffer society to become volve our moral degradation; and the consequence is an unalterable disorganized, our institutions of beneficence to languish and perish. ze themselves into a new and separate nationality.

educational system, and that we would respectfully and earnestly ple; but it implies that those who constitute the new nationality the men of this generation to come up to this standard of the patricular of the authorities and people of the State the primary nemust, if they become a free people and a separate and independent of and heroes of '76. power, assume to themselves functions which will despoil their preintellectual pre-eminence.

dent of Common Schools, shall be chairman, be appointed It is this consideration which will nerve our proud and exasperaose, will be temporay in its influence.

> They justly regard this as a struggle on our part not for a merely arms; but they know that the real principle at stake is that of moral, social, intellectual and industrial equality, and they conceive that ts maintenance will be to them an irretrievable disaster.

> It is, therefore, perfectly obvious that they would hail the demorlization of society here as a surer omen of their ultimate success than a hundred victories on the battle field over the arms of a still united, determined and self-relying people; and this consideration alone would admonish us of the necessity of nourishing the sources of our domestic life, and of preserving in its integrity the whole frame work of our social and moral organization,

Besides, our recognition as an independent nationality by the great Powers of Europe, would hasten the termination of this coffict; and tion 41. while the necessity for our agricultural staples must have a decided influence in securing a favorable consideration of our cause abroad, a false impression as to our moral condition will operate, in the ame sections, adversely to our interests.

We all know the fact that the whole civilized world entertains erroneous opinions in regard to the state of society in the slaveholding states of America; and we may expect that the agents and those energies and appliances, moral and physical, which, under God, emissaries of our adversary will not be slow to avail themselves of their opportunities to increase and confirm these prejudices.

Construction of the state of th

By means of their newspapers, books and commerce, their thoughts

and that enthusiasm which springs from a firm conviction of the circulate through the nations, while the Southern mind and beart justice of their cause will render them invincible in the open field are, to a great extent, cut off from the opportunity of giving thembut when we remember our former position with respect to our ad-selves utterance abroad; and we must, therefore, expect that the versaries, and the purposes and feelings which now actuate them, we orroneous and injurious opinions formed of us while we were a part have reason to fear that the result of battles, unless overwhelmizgly of the Vaited States will be rectified only by the actual and close

The nations to whom these productions are a paramount necessity, These two hostile nations were formerly one political community, are now compelled to examine for themselves the foundations of our living under a common Constitution, which, in words, guaranteed national strength-for if they are satisfied that we cannot be speedily equal rights to all; and the people of the slaveholding States being reduced to subjection to the United States, they will be forced, by the exigencies of their position to open commercial intercourse with

Their eyes are, therefore, intently fixed on all our movements; afraid to rely on the Northern section for many of those things and it cannot be doubted that they will judge of our self-sustaining which, by a little temporary sacrifice, they could furnish among ability by that moral courage which triumphs over present difficulties by grasping with a tenacious hold the hopes of the future.

They are doing now what we have long asked the civilized world and justly believing that all honest interests are identified with each to do: they are examining for themselves the state of our civilizaother, they had no desire to force their pursuits and customs on oth- tion, and endeavoring thus to form a just conclusion as to what is to

Their present interests demand that they should pursue such a course; and we may, therefore, be assured that every movement here resources, or which is calculated to derange the machinery of soci-From this it naturally followed that the commercial centres were ety or to add to its strength, harmony, and compactness, is fraught

The institutions of no people have ever been more misrepresented; and no people ever lad a more glorious opportunity of acting out Still fearing no evil, and feeling no inferiority, we were inclined their true character before the fixed and interested gaze of all man-

In view of these facts we would appeal to the people of this great State by every consideration which can address itself to their chris-From this state of things, those who now seek our subjugation by tian sentiment, to their patriotism and to their manhood, to rise to as they furnished to us teachers, books, and all the productions of placed; and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to act with issumes to themselves the exclusive right to determine the political s'anderous impressions as to the moral character of slaveholding soto understand that they would do it in a way utterly subversive of the present, and fix on solid and enduring foundations the security, prosperity and happiness of the future.

We had been almost wholly dependent on the North for many of . We would remind them that in every hard and protracted stragour supplies, but conscious of our political and intellectual equality, gle it is moral courage that always conquers; and that the victories we felt no disgrace until it was solemnly asserted that what we re- won on the battlefield by the endurance and valor of our heroic resolution on the part of nearly all the slave-holding states to organ- and the light of religion and virtue which now irradiates our homeand sanctifies our hearths, to be extinguished.

This step, successfully maintained, entails upon the United States And in this connection we would call attention to the example of not merely the loss of a large portion of its territory and of its peo- our fathers in a time which tried the souls of men, and call upon

The Constitution of the State of North-Carolina was formed at t enemies of important sources of wealth and of an apparently Halifax, in the year 1776, and soon after the Declaration of Independence had been adopted by the Continental Congress.

ted assailants to great sacrifices for the present, with the hope of fewer in numbers, and poorer in resources, than the people of the ultimate remuneration, if they can prevent our emancipation from Confederate States of America; they had just entered upon a contest These resolutions embody, in a brief form, sentiments earnestly dependence on them; and it is easy to understand from this brief for independent national existence with the bravest and most powerview of the issues involved in our present struggle that what our ful nation on earth, the armies of this power were on their soil, and enemies most dread is not a reverse of arms which, they vainly sup- their armed and treacherous adherents were scattered through every

> Our own colony, then assuming the dignity of a free and indepenominal existence as a political organism, or for the supremacy of dent State, was without commerce, manufactures, money or credit; its population was comparatively small, and scattered, much of its territory unsettled, and the difficulties of intor-communication great and forbidding.

The statesmen who, just as the thickest gloom of this crisis had settled on the country, met at Halifax to lay the foundations of a great commonwealth, adopted as part of its fundamental law, the following clause: " That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to in struct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged by one or more Universities." - Constitution of North-Carolina, Sec-

This illustrious action, the first movement of the kind on the continent, was worthy of the men who were, also, first to utter their voice in favor of independence; and now, while we are surrounded with the glorious fruits of religion, knowledge and freedom, powerful in numbers and in the strength and compactness of society, great in resources yet undeveloped, but now within our reach, rich in works of internal improvement, in agricultural staples, and in pecunlary means, blessed with a vast, prosperous and growing system of moral and educational agencies, united among ourselves, and confederate with a people more numerous than they who carried on the

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important to the manufactures of the world, abounding in every other the very young, may not tend to such a result? national resource, and as brave and enthusiastic as any the sun ever shone upon, shall we be frightened from our propriety by the pomp- and from study; and thus, if they are to be free from proper eduous threats of our inferior and mercenary foe, and be driven to those cational influences, this day of trial and discipline to the parent will acts of desperation which will but feed his vanity, or stimulate his be a day of jubilee and levity to his off-spring; and while the crisis malignant hopes?

being inferior in moral and intellectual resources, and necessarily the equally important task of preserving freedom dependent on other communities for teachers, for schools, for literathe fear of those who insolently assume to be our masters, and whom we would not have for our fellow-citizens, to paralyze all the moral tains towards the material progress of the State. and intellectual agencies of this great and heroic people, and shut ther were searched and withered away !

which have constituted the most honorable boast of the past?

ond revolution ?

sensitively jealous for the honor of our country and of our genera- her distinguished compeers. tion, and are firmly convinced that if we will be but true to ourcent Providence for the development of energies and resources which sent! will render the Southern Confederacy one of the most happy, prosperous and powerful nationalities of the earth.

in our moral that we manifest in our physical power, and indepen- proud position in the struggle for Southern independence. dence, in every sense, is within our reach. There can be no lasting

ations, which should induce us to keep up our educational system. and to exert every other agency calculated to preserve society, and to develop our moral and intellectual resources; and to some these we would respectfully and carnestly call your attention.

In the present condition of things in this world, wars are often necessary and justifiable; and such is the contest in which the people of the Confederate States are now engaged.

Nevertheless, every war is attended with temporary evils-and it remains with those who conduct it to diminish or neutralize them by means and appliances which God puts within their reach. No such struggle could be just if it entailed evils which could not be prevented, and which, in a moral sense, would overbalance the benefits; but we are not of those who believe that a war for the defence of our homes, and for such institutions, religious and political, as those with which we are blessed, is in itself of such a character. Its hazards to the moral condition of things are undoubtedly great; but for this very reason it ought to prove an advantage to society, by giving vigorous and healthful exercise to all the moral faculties of the community. If we are equal to this occasion, we will feel that there are now devolved upon us the greatest responsibilities which a christian people are ever called upon to discharge; and if we be endowed with the sentiments which ought to animate us, we will earry on this war in the pulpit, in the school-room, at the fireside, and at every other point where we are assailed by the great enemy of human progress.

The minister, the parent, the teacher, and every other laborer in the moral vineyard, will find this foe encroaching aron the very grounds where he has been stationed for defence; and in the minds and hearts of our younger children there is a citadel, whose sion, by good or bad principles, is to be decisive of our future fare. Upon this strong-hold the enemy will bring to bear all the subtle devises of his infernal genius-and while our eyes are wholly fixed on a distant field, an encampment of evil principles may be fixed and fortified in the very heart of our hopes. It cannot be expected that the understandings of the very young will grasp the great principles at stake in our controversy with the North; and while they are in the midst of the more entertaining excitements of war, and out of view of its sterner realities, there is great danger that their minds will become dissipated, and that they will acquire habits which it will be difficult to eradicate, and which may unfit them for those great and soleum trusts which will soon be devolved upon them.

We say, without hesitation, that all the young men who can serve their country in the field, and who are there needed, should be encouraged to take up arms in defence of our common rights; but after these bave all left our schools, there will still remain a vast

We know that it is natural for the parent, whose heart is absorbed with the issues at stake in our great contest for freedom and independence, to imagine that the restlessness of his children originates in feelings and thoughts kindred to his own; but we would kindly name implying only a sectional as or importance. and respectfully submit, whether the natural jindisposition of the very young to judicious restraints does not instinctively avail itself titude of criminals arraigned before the bar of civilization, and asof the confusion of the times, and whether the excitement of this sume our true position of teachers of the unalterable truths of Reveclass, fed by sights and sounds, only exhibarating to them, can be lation. long encouraged without serious injury to their future welfare, and we are, under God, to be the guardians?

the valor, patriotism, and christian manhood, by the toil, endurance, tration of justice among them.

wer of the first revolution, producing nearly all of the staple most if idleness and animal excitement, reigning unchecked among the

It is no sacrifice to children to release them from moral restraints will be developing the moral manhood of the former, and fitting Shall we, for one moment, give countenance to the charges slan- him for his task of achieving, it will be debilitating and dwarfing derously preferred against the slaveholding States of America, of the mind and energies of the other, and rendering him incapable of

Another consideration which we would, with deference, submit to ture, for thought, for mental and religious light ? Shall we permit the people of North Carolina, is the promising condition of their educational system and the very intimate relations which it sus-

Many of the States of the Southern Confederacy produce some them up in the gloom and desolation of utter darkness? Shall we let ling agricultural staple in such quantities as to insure to them allow it to be said that the blockade of our ports was but a type of wealth and power; but the greatness in North Carolina consists in the stagnation in the inner life of the Southern mind and heart as her diversified interests, and in the energy and skill necessary to the stagnation in the inner life of the Southern mind and heart as her diversified interests, and in the energy and skill, diluted morality, a subtle semi-sinfidelity had crept into almost every soon as it was cut off from the moral resources of other nations? render them available. For the want of such energy and skill, diluted morality, a subtle semi-sinfidelity had crept into almost every modern system of morals, and in fact diffused its poison into nearly all the technique productions of the press. vitality as to permit our enemy, grown so arrogant from our for- held back and enfecbled by the constant stream of emigration but vitality as to permit our enemy, grown so arrogant from our for-mer apparent dependence, to charge that our institutions were sickly since our educational influences have reached the minds and hearts of from the simple Word of God, let us at once fill our schools with for want of depth of soil, and as soon as the sun of trial was up, the masses, and our school literature has been tinetured with sentiments honorable to North Carolina, the whole state of things has and which make the incarnate Son of God the centre and sun of Shall we, at the beginning of our new history, undo the very acts been completely changed, and we have advanced with more rapidity than any community on the continent. Behold, to-day, the glo-Shall we permit the impartial judgment of future ages to make rious generation of young men who have, with one heart and with unfavorable comparisons between the men of the first and of the sec- many thousands of strong arms, sprung into instant heroes at the this address, call of their country, and who, with the chivalry of the world for If, fellow-citizens, we speak plainly in this matter, it is because generous rivals have, in the very outset of this contest, emblazoned we are profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, are the name of North Carolina high and illustrious above those of all

How is the world, unfamiliar with what has been going on in the selves, the trials through which we are passing will prove a benefit heart of society here, astonished at the spectacle which we now pre-

Let us not forget the sources of this now healthy, and vigorous life in the body politic, let us wisely remember that the schools and Let us be as courageous in the cabinet as in the field, committing the school literature of the State have been the great nurseries of the first literature that pays, in any country, is that for educational purourselves and our cause to God, let us cherish the same confidence popular energy and patriotism which now enable her to take such a

The present war found this educational system, in all its departdanger from an external and foreign power, when the sources of life ments, from the University to the Common Schools, just entering within the body politic are in a healthy condition; a blow from upon a prosperous and most hopeful condition, becoming a source of without, however serious, can only wound, while disease in the heart immediate pecuniary profit to the state from foreign patronage, filling it with persons, male and female, prepared for usefulness in all But there are other, and, as we conceive, paramount consider, the walks of life, greatly enhancing the amenities of existence, rapidly elevating the tone of society among the ruling race, creating and fostering a love of home, and an interest in its resources and institutions, and infusing new life and energy into all the industrial pursuits of the people; and now, shall these lights that were brightly burning from the Atlantie to the Alleghanies, throwing a cheerful radiance over the whole face of Society, and exposing to our gaze the diversified wealth and attractions of the goodly land which God has given us, be suddenly extinguished at the very time when darkness theory. and consequent confusion and mental depression will be our worst enemies ?

> But again: it may be said that intellectual must precede or sus-tain political independence—and we certainly know that a people English ones to last until others, known to be on the way, were ready But again: it may be said that intellectual must precede or suswho act on the thoughts of others, are not likely always to act for for use their own interests.

We all feel that the time has come when we must think for ourselves; but if our schools are stopped during the war, and all our teachers compelled to betake themselves to other employments, what will be the inevitable result ?

 $\Lambda$  moral agency cannot be arrested and started at pleasure like a material machine; and an educational system which cannot work successfully for to-day, without, also, planning for and drawing on the future, if once entirely suspended will be destroyed. To start afresh will be to build up a new system-and this will be a labor of many years, and what, in the mean time, will be the result ?

Many, as in former times, will send their children abroad to be instructed-many will have to employ teachers coming from abroad. and the very enemy whom we are now fighting, and from whose political association, as unworthy and disastrous, we have withdrawn, will aim, practically, to do our thinking for us, by pouring upon us his school books and his other literature, by planning school houses and school systems, and by availing himself of our immediate and pressing wants to thrust himself insidiously into our midst, and occupy the responsible places of tutors and mistreses in family Schools.

The stoppage of trade with the North during the war, will make it a matter of comparative profit to the enemy as soon as peace is directly to pecuniary disaster. concluded, to flood us with his books at even half their usual costand thus it will then be almost impossible for us to establish and keep up our own publishing houses

Now, there is a large class of text-books which every independent nation, if it would maintain its independence, must have written and phariseeism of the world, are especially called on to think in such things for themselves, and to see that their children are instructed

But we go farther than this. Conscious that we are not, in any number who are old enough to learn, and who will be learning sense, an inferior people, and firmly convinced that our own position something, whether we take pains to instruct them in right ways or on the subject of slavery is the right one, we contend that it is but strict justice toourselves to think and write on some subjects for other nations.

> Truth is eternal, and for all places; and whenever its conclusions are taught and enforced by our people, whether in physical or moral science, we would not circumscribe its influence by the prefix of a

The just defence of our society implies a condemnation of that of many other nations; and it is time that we cease to occupy the at-

To explain what we mean, we would remark that two opinions in regard to slavery are generally illustrated in the habits of nations, to the success and safety of the country of whose rights and liberties and that in the present condition of the world, almost every leading wer holds some race of fellow-ereatures in subjection, enjoying the It would be lamontable to think that the glorious fruits won by fruits of their labor as remuneration for protection, and the adminis

and sacrifiges of this generation, should be lost by being committed inferior as a member of his household, placing him under his own to the hands of those who would have no conception of the dignity immediate supervision, and that of his wife and children, where the and solemnity of their trusts; and permit us to ask, in all candor, sympathies between man and man are brought into active play, where

every want is seen and felt for, where every crime is discovered and punished, and where the influences of religion and of a constant ofservation of the habits or a higher civilization are allowed to exert their educational and disciplinary power.

We hold, that if we are to have others in subjection to us at all, We hold, that if we are to have expected to us at all, it must be in this way; and that a system of resonal servitude of this kind, and for whose origin we are not responsible is ustifiable, and the only kind of paramount domination .. race ve. ..ce that is justifiable by the light of God's revealed Truth.

In our moral science we are to teach this doctrine not merely for our own defence, but for the general promotion of justice among men; and as our political and social system is put beyond the pale of its sympathy by all modern literature, and can appeal to noth of its sympathy by a the infallible Word of God, so would we have all our institutions to dip their roots in this Fountain of Living Waters.

It is a remarkable and anomalous fact that the people of the Confederate States are compelled to cut loose from human teachings in defence of their social condition, and are shut up to the Holy Serig-tures; and in singular keeping with this state of things in the political world, is the present position of our schools. We are now nearly out of text-books, and are out off from the publications of other out of text-balls we hall as a merciful Providence, for a miscrably all the teeming productions of the press.

books which draw all their ethical doctrines from this Divine source, every moral system.

The want of books is now an immediate, practical and pressing one; and to devise some means of obviating this, was one of the objects of the Conference which appointed us a committee to prepare

At a superficial glance this want would seem to be an additional discouragement to our schools; but it is obvious to us, and must be to every reflecting mind, that if we meet it with the proper spirit, nothing could be more fortunate for us.

If we are ever emancipated from thraldom to foreign influe ess, we must have our own authors and our own publishers; and when, we ask, could be a better time to begin the experiment of independent thought and action !

If our schools are kept up, they must be supplied with books printed at the South—and thus, on the existence of these schools depends the immediate establishment of houses of publication. The posts, as this is a prime necessity wherever there are schools; and hence our school system is to be the patron which is to call into life a new and essential business at the South. Bounties will not stimulate a healthy production; this always has and always will depend on consumption.

In this respect our own beloved State enjoys a great and inestimable advantage; one hundred and fifty thousand pupils attend her common schools alone, and the works used in these schools are exactly such as the South, in defence of her rights and honor, must produce for herself.

publication of books; and the simple question in regard to textbooks with teachers in our late Conference was, whether we would neourage the reprinting of books already in use, or encourage the production of original ones. It was, after full debate, unanimously resolved to pursue the latter course; that more might Now is the time to begin the work of Southern independence in fact as well as

It was determined to give the ordinance of secession immediate and practical force, by immediate emancipation from actual dependence on the North; and it was thought that there were enough classical

It was felt by the teachers, and we are authorized to say for them, that if the people and authorities of the State would endeavor to keep the teachers would answer for it, that before this war is concluded, unless it come to a speedy termination, the South will be writing and printing her own books, and to North-Carolina will be long the henor of taking the lead in this glorious work.

What a field of future promise is here opened up to our contemplation! Who cannot see at a glance that one step now in the right direction, will, by the blessing of Providence, inevitably lead to the most brilliant future for a State, whose name in the past, has excited unjust taunts that have often and keenly stung the souls of all her true and generous sons

There is a tide now before us, which, taken at the flood, will lead us on to fortune; and by this, and the considerations before suggested, we would most carnestly appeal to you to make a sacred and solean resolution to preserve and maintain at all bagards those domestic springs on which so much of the Life of the present and future de-

We know that the pecuniary resources of the community are greatly diminished by the exigencies of the times; but we know, also, that by the mercy of God, we are free from want, and that the hardskips of the times are always diminished by the generous confidence of the people in their own resources, by keeping those dependent on useful occupations from being thrown out of employment, and by a firm and heroic faith in the ultimate success of our cause.

Confidence is public wealth, and all that tends to impair this leads

The destruction of our religious, benevolent and educational interests would be a terrible blow to public and private credit. Society would be greatly disorganized, and a reign of selfishness, mistrust an despondency begin, from which may we be forever delivered. The dreadfal exigencies of some of our sister States, now covered by the hordes of the malignant invader, may compel action which is no prepublished by its own citizens; and the Southern States of America, cedent for those situated as we are; and we rejoice to believe from the distinguished by a peculiar social system, and one obnoxious to the enlightened, firm and honorable action of our authorities since the war began, and from what we know of the sentiments of our fellowcitizens of all classes, that the views of this address will be justly appreciated by the people of North Carolina,

The public funds devoted to educational purposes would be barely sufficient to keep two regiments in the field for a single year; as they are now used they are providing, fortifying, and drilling in the heart of society, an encampment of one hundred and fifty thousand sonls for the honor and prosperity of the State.

We cannot expect individuals to contribute as in times of peace; and all that we now look for is that our most hopeful educational System be kept alive, and in a healthy condition,

On its life depends the existence of a home literature, and of a great number of useful enterprises now needed, and always important to the independence of a civilized people; and with a firm conviction of the truth of these views, and of our duty to lay them before you, we res-

peetfully commend them to your earnest consideration.

C. H. WILEY, Sup. Common Schools.

F. M. HUBBARD, University of N. C.

W. M. WINGATE, Wake Forest College. B. CRAVEN, Trinity College,

V. C. BARRINGER, Bavidson College, D. H. BITTLE, N. C. College. R. DESCHWEINITZ, Salem Female Academy.

L. F. SILER, Macon County. T. M. JONES, Greensboro Fem. College. A. McDOWELL, Chowan Bap. Fem. Sem. A. WILSON, Melville Classical School.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College. 

# THE TIMES.



GREENSBORO, N. C.

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August 17, 1801.

Rules without Exceptions. 1-t. Al who are now indebted to the office had castomers semi monthly 2nd. No can will be entered on our books subscription on es we first received the

maney or its equivalent.

3rd. No job will be d livered until paid the Legal Hinks ca-h on de'ivery.

4th. Legal (Times card on the very, and Times card advertisements must be paid for in advance: six and twelve mosths diver i emerts, on first of January and July, Person from a distance can enclose any amount over a delar they desire to invest in this way and we will be governed by our terms in another column.

#### Pay Up.

We shall send every man's account out matter. gest week, which has to go by mail, and we do trust that all will at once respond. We cannot afford to pay postage more than first letter.

The Pro Tem Editor,

During the last two weeks, we have been pressed with other work, that editing has been almost forgotten by us. Our readers, however, have lost nothing, as our mute brother, D. M. Albright, has made good selections from the news of the day. From the light now before us, we expect to tax his liberality for a few more weeks -if he does not object, we know the reader will not.

#### Halves and Quarters,

Dr. D. P. Weir, Treasurer of the Greens Company, has come to the people's aid by issuing 50 and 25 cent bills. There never has been such a cry far change since our recollection, these bills will do much

To the People of North Carelina.

We spread before our readers this able commences itself to the public.

that the public mind rests satisfied upon sting of Lincoln's wickedness, the subject. A letter from East Tennes. see states that there is a large falling off that the people are not only for acquies and a galvanic battery cence, but are for completing the work commenced on the 8th of June, by the prompt adoption of the permanent Govern- sides, the most flattering accounts of a

the Representatives and Senators in the thirl larger than any preceding. Truly State Legislature are all Southern Inde- we have cause to be thankful to an Allpendence men.

THE POLISH BRIGAD: - The Lynch-Gen. Tochman, but is now commanded by put himself in the lead or in connection is commanded by John Robinson, the well object, known circus proprietor, and his son James, the famous equestrian, is a Lieutenant in tionality under the sun.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9 - Breckinridge and Vallandigham had a grand dinner at the Eutaw House, to-day, which was given by the Baltimore secessionists. with the properties of the pro

POWDER AND LEAD. - The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard gives the cheering result of of lead and the essential elements of powbe obtained. Prof. Emmons reports that ments: he is fully satisfied that enough of these In view of this, so satisfactory are the prospects that a company has already commenced, or will soon commence, the erection and wounded, and 14,000 prisoners. tion of a powder mill, at a suitable point contracted for a large quantity of powder at a fixed price.

TROPHIES.—It is stated that the Con- in killed, out of 70,000, federate Government has ordered that all arms and other property captured from the Federals on the battlefield of Manassas, be taken possession of by the army officers, wherever they may be found. This would seem to be a judicious move. A correspondent, writing from Glade Spring, ealls attention to the fact that arms of all descriptions are being carried off in great quantities, and he thinks he has seen enough on the different railroads to furnish a regiment. It is clear that all these weapons should be in the hands of those who are fighting our battles, and we are gratified at the announcement that the authorities are turning their attention to the 6,000 killed, 18,000 wounded, 2,000 pris

THE DEMOCRACY AGAINST WAR .-- Our exchanges from all portions of the free twice-once to you in a friendly way, and States show that the Democracy are very to the Sheriff, if no respect is given to the generally giving their voices against the unnecessary and unnatural civil war, inaugurated by Seward, Lincoln, Giddings, &c., for the invasion of sovereign States and the abolition of slavery. The Democratic press of the West is beginning to number on the field. express itself very plainly against the war, and so of the Democratic press of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maine and other States.

> A KENTUCKIAN'S OPINION .- The following is an extract from a letter dated Louisville, July 27th :

Ex-Gov. Morehead, speaking of the late triumph in Virginia, in conversation with my son, this morning, said: "This buttle is decisive of the question between the boro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust North and the South-that the secondel States cannot possibly be subjugated, and that the present dynasty in Washington is hopelessly and forever ruined." You doubt less know that Ex-Gov. Morehead is one of the most intelligent and respected men in this State—and, I may add, most popu-

It said that the war upon the South has address and trust every reader will give it already cost Wm. B. Astor, of New York, a sareful perural. It is leagthy, yet if that fifteen millions of dollars which they you commence reading it, you will get claimed that he promised, but did not through before you have the least desire give. His real estate in the city had fallen to throw down the paper. It onters into that much in value already. If he had the heart and interest of all, and therefore given what they asked he would have had nothing left. As it is, he is very comfortable yet. It is the people that have noth-TENNESSEE ELECTION .- The returns ing to give and only their daily jabor to some in slowly, but thus far so favorable subsist on, who feel the pressure and the

MRS. HENNINGSEN .- The wife of Gen. in the vote in that division, that Gov. Har- Henningsen, now an officer in Wise's Leris gains on the Separation vote in June, gion, has arrived in Richmond. She came and that the vote for the Permanent Con. from New York by way of Louisville, and stitution is in excess of that for Hgrris. Succeeded in bringing with her five replication is in excess of that for Hgrris. This fact is gratifying, in that it indicates volvers, five hundred ounces of quinine the grade of October in the place. The Missonrians kill regular Army of the Confederate States, six and had one man wounded.

THE CORN CROP .- We have from all In the Middle and Western divisions, lieved that the present crop will be one wise Providence in thus blessing us.

MARYLAND, -- Ex-Gov. Love, of Mary. barg papers announce the arrival there of band, has arrived in Richmond. He is the Government to set it in operation. He the first regiment of the Polish Brigade hopeful of the ultimate redemption of Ma- will establish himself at Nashville. from New Orleans, which was raised by ryland. It is understood be is ready to Col. Poulakowski. One of the companies with a desperate movement to effect that

the same company. The "Polish" Bris home from Philadelphia, passed through held in durance as hostage for Ely. gad : seems to embrace almost every na. Harper's Ferry last week, with no less than a dozen revolvers stowed away under her crinoline.

> Gen. Watkins, commander of the South ern forces in Missouri, is a half brother of Heury Clay.

Great Battles.

We think, with the R'chmond Whig. an exploring tour made by Prof. Emmons. it will have a good influence to familiarise under Gov. Clark's directions, with a view our officers and men with the punishment to ascertain whether, and where, a supply which brave troops are really capable of consequence of a land slide caused by the standing, and which the regular armies of heavy rains. Eight cars filled with pas-

At the battle of Blenheim, fought in munitions of war can be obtained to shoot all the Yankeos and tyrants in the world. borough, and the French and Bavarians, under Marshall Taliards and the elector of Bavaria, the latter lost 27,000 in killed

in North Caroline, the Governor having where Marlborough and Eugene were victorious, out of 120,000 men they lest 18,-

At Prague, where Frederick of Prussia beat the Austrians, he lost himself 10,000

At Leuthen, the Austrians, out of 80,-000 men, hardly preserved more than 20,-000—as many as 30,000 being taken pris-

At Austerlitz the French had 80,000; the Allies 194,000. The former lost a-bout 10,000 men, and the latter 40,000. (many of whom were drowned,) besides prisoners. At Jena each party had about 100,000 men. The French lost in killed and wounded 12,000; the Prussians 30,-000 in killed and wgggdod, and 20,000 prisoners. At Eylan Napoleon lost 15,-000, and the Russians 20,000. At Fried-land the Russians los: 35,000 in killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners. 'At E sling, where Napoleon was defeated by the Archduke Charles, the French lost oners. Marshal Lannes, with three g erals and one hundred and twenty-eight officers, were among the killed Thirteen generals and seven hundred officers were wounded. The Austrian loss was by no means so great. At Baroding, on the 7th of September, 1812, the French and Rusy sians struggled all day-the former, with 127,000 men and 580 guns, the latter, with 115,000 men and 640 guns Napleon carried the day, but lost about 40,000 men, the Russisus left about the same

We come to Leipsie. Napoleon's army numbered 175,000. The allied monarchs had \$39,000. The battle continued two days. The allies paid for their victory with the loss of 80,000 men. The French hilled reached 37,000-their entire loss 60,000

At Waterloo, the loss of the allies (ex-At lakerarm, the Russians had 15,000

killed and wounded out of 50,000. The allies lost about 5,000. At Magenta, the French had 55,000

men—the Austrians 75,000. The former tion. had 4,600 killed and wounded—the latter It 13,000 and 7,000 prisoners. At Solfering, the allies numbered 145, 000, of which they lost 19,000. The Austrians had 170,000, and lost 21,000 killed

and wounded, 7,000 prisoners and 30 can-Bank in the Confederate Service The New Orleans Delta makes the following statement in reference to the rank

in the Confederate service; In the regular Confederate service, there is but one rank-that of General. are no Major of Brigadier Generals in that service. Before the adoption of the act creating the regular Army of the Confed-erate States, the old plan of the United States Army was adopted, and the ranks of It is under this bill that Geas. Twiggs Walker, Bonham and others are Briga Beauregard being at the head of the Brigadier-Genera's of the Provisional and Cooper, and with the four Generals in the Confederate Army, It was doubtless to prevent any conflict of rank, and the superseding of Beauregard in command at Manassas by Johnon, that promising corn grop. It is confidently be- President Davis appeared on the field ranking both as Commander in-chief.

> .... MANUFACTURE OF GUNS -Mr. L. B. Woolfolk, of Tennessee, has conceived a plan for the prompt and rapid manufacture of arms, and has been commissioned by

Confederate Congress, and supposed to be Lyon and Col. Seigle. Lyon cut Seigle has been arrested in New York city, dead. Useful.-A Southern lady, on her way (where he ought not to have gone,) and is

the Confederate Navy.

It is reported that Juo. W. Thomas, of Davidson, has been arrested in New York. and will speedily join the Confederacy.

Terrible Railroad Accident!

RICHMOND, Aug. 12 - A terrible accident occurred last (Sunday) night 17 miles pieces. Two companies from Louisville the battle of Manassas; were the principal sufferers.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded of the Davis Guards : John Larkin, killed; Wm. F. Donaldson, wounded in the head and left arm broken; S. M. Templeton, injured in the shoulder and breast; Richard Long, in the bac's, arm and ankle ; J. W. Porter, hips strained ; J. M. Hansell, breast and back; Sergeant W. Smith, both legs; M. Little, arm; P.

II. Walker, slightly in the bip and side. hip ; Richard Overton, shoulder and leg ; G. H. Coffee, back, arm and shoulder; J. Hembrow, knee; M. L. Gist, Lip; T. B. J. J. C. Swin, in the face; Lieut. Gilmore, bruised internally; Geo. Holbrook, back; - McMahon, arm sprained; S. A. Atchinson, hip bruised. Many others were were slightly bruised.

Letter from New Mexico and Tex-

Fee mail has arrived, bringing intelligence that there is great excitement in New Mexico and Texas. The people are threatening the public property. One thousand Federal troops are returning to the States, having been recalled. Two Federal officers have deserted and joined the Texans. The Texan forces at Fort Bliss are 700 strong, and their pickets are within ten miles of Fort Fillmore, which is defended by thirteen companies of regulars.

Commodore Barron.

We learn, on good authority, that Commodors Barron, of the Confederate Navy, has been assigned to duty, by President out of 70,000. The French lost 30,000. Virginia. With the armament already at his command in connection with our land batteries on the coast, it is thought that he will give the Yankees a warm recep-

It will be some from this that the Confederate Government has assumed entire control of our "e ast defences," and to allay all anxiety on the subject, we can assure our friends, on the sea coast and elsewhere, that Gov. Clark is omitting no opportunity, but is employing all the eans at his command, to have them rendered not only secure against attack, but prepared thoroughly for offensive operations, - State Journal.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 5 .- The Quartermaster of Gen Pearce's brigade, just down from the Northwest, says that a scouting party of twenty five, from ( hurchill's regiment, encountered one hundred Federal-Major and Brigadier Generals were greatists near Cassville, killing from seventeen to twenty-five of them. We escaped with and Polk are Major-Generals; and Brazg, the loss of four horses killed and two wounded. Capt. McLear, of Yellville, says the Federalists drove the Missourians Army, was promoted for his gallantry and out of Forsyth a few days ago and robbed generalship to the grade of General in the the place. The Missourians killed thirty-

The Kentucky Election.

987. We lose in Anderson 35; Franklin 52; Handerson 162.

St. Louis, Aug. 6.—The thermometer to-day stands at 105 degrees and 15 deaths have occurred f on the effects of the heat. Twenty car loads of shot and shell have arrived here since Saturday, together with a large number of Enfield rifles.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13 .- Report says a The Hon. Mr. Smith, a member of the d'sagreement has occurred between Gen the Representative from North Carolina, over the head, when Seigle shot Lyon

PAID OFF .- The State of Tennessee has paid her army of 55,000 volunteers all Our townsman, E. L. Dick, her receive the money that was due them up to the ed the appointment of Second Engineer in time they were mustered into the Confederate service. .

Missouri has declared her independence,

Ambulances

An ambulance is a moving hospital attached to any army for the purpose of renfrom Richmond on the Central Reilroad in dering immediate assistance to sick or wounded soldiers. It will perhaps interest the reader to baxe a description of the der suited to the present exigencies could Europe dostand in most important engage- sengers were smashed and shivered to ambulances captured by our troops after

> The body is fefty inches wide, and is divided into two compartments, each one entered by means of a door at the rear. The driver sits outside, ontirely away from the sufferer, and is protected from inclement weather by an adjustable calash top. The ambulance has four steel springs resting on the flexible hickory shafts, and the bed on which the patient lies is also supported by four other steel springs, to which are attach d small wheels to facilitate the C. White, head, breast and internally ; J. movement in and out of a wounded soldier, Tobin, bayonet wound in one leg; Henry without high rising. The bed and mattrass are decidedly ingenious arrangement, and should be seen to be fully understood. Either end can be raised at any elevation desirable, made into a good pillow in an DAVIS RANGERS.-None killed, John instant. A small trap-door in the centre C deman, wounded in the head, back and of the bed, worked by means of a spring and belt, affords a convenience to the sufferer that can easily be appeciated. If the weather is warm, and the sun too bot to admit of hoisting cartains, a turn of a Monks, collar bone broken ; J. B. Quig- button unloosens a section of the side which gins, collar bone broken and other bruises; drops down upon its hinges, and the cool air can pass through (and over the inmate,) while the curtains still shut out the rays of the sun. Several also have a rack ever the bed, where trunks or any clothing desirable can be placed, and everything that would conduce to the comfort of the wounded be immediately within his reach. In fact, the new ambulance is a complete movable hospital, in which the sufferer can INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 8 .- The Santa re t at case, forgetful that he is in the camp or upon the deserted battle field.

> > DIED.

At the residence of Mr. A. Cunningham, in this place, on the Eith inst, of typhoid fever, Samuel Mitchell, aged 19, son of the late Joseph Mitchell of 1944, county.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS BREPARED TO FURNISH merchants and families spift firsh baked Crackers. Pilot Bread. &c. at reasonable gipts. Soils and examine and leave your orders. Terms Goth.

8. TAYLOR.
Newbern, N. C., July 22, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now ready for sale...THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL AND UST PUBLISHED, and now ready to sale-THE VOLUNTERIS MANUAL AND BRILL BOOK. I vol. 1 mm. 572 pages; Price \$1.50.
Compiled from the best and latest authorities for the volunteers and Milital of the Condeverate States, by Lieut. C.4. Wim. H. Eichardson graduate and foamerly assistant indructor of Tactics, Vinginia Military Institute. This valueble book is a liberal abridgingst of Hardee's Tectics, including the school of the Battaisies, and instanctions for Stjfrmichess—the Battaines Step, and the Minual tops of Stjfrmichess—the Battaines of Guards. Duties of Stjfrmichess. Union Mounting Duries of Guards. Duties of Stjfrmichess, thank Mounting Duries of Guards. Duties of Stjfrmichess. States and mode of cooking them, and a few important smilery suggestions to soldiers. Ag. IN PRESS, a new edition of the Property Manual By Col. Lackus Breix. I vol. Pring. Price \$1.25.

[July 16-44.] MARKIS. Publisher and Bookeeller.

[July 16-44.]

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CON-

FEDERATE STAPES.—The professioned is appointed an Agent for the baseling of subscriptions of such portions of their crops in the particular distributions of North Carolina may be able to invest in the bonds of the Confederate States.

These bonds have twenty years to rain, and bear eight per cent interest, payable semi-angualty.

Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:

1-t. It offers the best investment in public securities, either North or Smith,
2nd. It obviates any accessity that may arise for a War Tax.

2nd. It obviates any accessity (1917 1918) arrise for a War Tax.

3rd. It will prove to farrope and the World, not only an determination to significant the downment of the Considerate States, but our dolling to do so, Ar., Ar.

The undersigned camping the property of the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the partial property of the gettion filted as soon as possible and returned to him at Radeigh, N. C., where he will by global to receive other subscriptions and to give by the right of the property of

Physical Papers throughout the State will purform a duty patriotism by copying the above, or he substance.

GREENSBORO STATION, N. C. R. L. R.—On and after this date 1 shall deliver no goods from this Station, until the freight is paid.

June 6th, 1861. (june 8tf.)

AGS! RAGS! :—

The Forestville Manufacturing Com; any will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them in immediately, and not purchase any hore until further notice.

W. E. REID. Sup't. June 5—30c.

OTICE.—All persons having Ac-LGGISVILLE, August 9.—Thirty-nine counties give a State Rights gain of 8, day books must be countied to the state Rights and of 8, day books and other counties give a State Rights gain of 8, day books and other counties give a State Rights gain of 8, day books and other counties give a State Rights gain of 8, day books must be considered to come and other the same as my books must be considered to come and other the same as my books must be come and other the same as my books must be come.

TRACTS FOR THE SGILDIERS .--

REACTS FOR THE SCILDIER
REPRINTED AT RALEDM, N. C.

A voice from Heaven, progress,
Pour part it on. progress,
All southlearney of Christ, so
Self-beneation to Gol, so
Private Devotion, so
The Act of Faith, so
The Scattnel, so

"The Scattine,"

"Motives to Early Piety,"

"Come to Jesus," (hormerly G "now in C", and in S four page tracts,

"Approved by all the Piet vs. of this C7y.—A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost S10 to reset them. The nontier and variety will be increased as index are given. \$100 pays for 10,000 pages; \$20 pays for 30,000 pages, 1 ad \$1 pays for 1500.

pays for 1500.

Donathus to be sent to the Agent, which he will neknowledge by lotter and report to each or the Pastors of
this City. More than 50,000 pages of new tracts have
been sent to our solders in Virginia.

Raleigh, June 1801.

A DIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs.

J. W. ALBRIGHT. (2 doors west of the Times Office) would inform the Ludies of Greensbero and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beaut oil assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, FICKLES, PIRSENTYES, Crystalized Fruits. Toys, Crackers, &c. Herselections being made especially for the Ladies, she respectively solicits, and confidently ospects a liberal chare of their putconaga.

192. Having made an engagement with one of the mort experienced bakens in the State, orders for Partica, experienced bakens in the State, order



WAR NEWS.

been in flames From an elevated posi

seem confident that Hampton is in ash s.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The burning of Hampten has been con-

The flames last night were intense, and

the reflection of them on our steeples was

plainly visible, although Hampton is about

RICHMOND, Aug. 10. - Hampton, des-

troyed by fire on Wednesday night, was

burned by order of Gen. Magruder. The

torch was applied by Virginians for the

purpose of dislodging and driving out the

After the Federal troops had been driv-

en out they retreated on Newport News,

where they occupied their entrenchments,

and notwithstanding Gen. Magruder ad-

ing, and who arrrive I yesterday afternoon

per Central cars, reports that Gen, Rosen

Gen. Lee, however, was more active

than the General with the Dutch name,

and arrived with two regiments several

Our informant states a skirmish took

Nelson Captured.

a traitor. He will be taken care of.

More Confederate Privateermen taken Prisoners.

to Gen. Pillow that thirteen steamboats had

been chartered to bring northern troops

down the river. Two of these stopped at

and the other nine came to Bird's Point.

his intention of driving Pillow out of Mis

" Col. Fremont was along, and declared

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7 .- Chas. H. Tyler.

a nephew of ex-President Tyler, and for-

merly a Federal Captain, but now a Con

federate Lieutenant Colonel, who is here

demanded his release on prrole, but it was

refused. He is confined in Newport Bar

Arizona are strongly Southern in charac-

St. Louis, two were left at Cape Girar

loaded with men and arms

souri." - Memphis Appeal.

ter, and are showing it.

racks.

it in advance of the other.

had four regiments.

her was the Petrel.

Federalists who occupied the town.

sixteen miles from Norfolk.

erals have evacuated that place.

discovered last night about 1 c'clock in batteries on tiniveston Island, but no damthe immediate lecetics of Hampton. It age was done on either side. The following Monday afternoon the fed continued its flames until about 3 o'clock

this morning. The impression here is, eral war steamer South Carolina, left her that the Federals have burned Hampton, usual station and moved almost within rifle Several preminent houses there were ree- shot of the batteries, which uponed fire, the mixed by some of our citizens to have steamer answering.

The South Carolina then threw shells tion, and with the use of glasses, they over the city, which exploded in the air. doing no material injury. Some of the and the further inference is that the Fed. shell exploded among a number of lockers on near the battery, killing one person, and wounding two or three others.

Some twelve or fourteen shots were ex-Norfolk, Ang. 8, 1 o'clock P. M changed, when the steamer with frew. It is believed that the South Carolina was firmed by the statements of several officers struck in her side and a pivot gun capsized.

who have just reached here from Crancy Great indignation was expressed at the Island. Dence smoke continues to ascend. outrageous attempt to bombard the city and the opinion is that the burning still

The English Freet In the Gulf.

Perhaps everybody does not know what a formidable fleet of British ships-of-war are now occupying our Gulf waters-lying right within striking distance of Lincoln's blockaders, whom they are watchir with sleepless vigilance and "evide", raxiety to pick a quarrel with on 'ais blockade question." We have go a authority for stating that the Britis', fleet of the Gulf. under Admiral Mil. e, numbers no less than thirty-five mer of-war, each carrying heavy metal and quipped on a war tooting. We vanced in front of their lines and offered know, c' course, that this armada is not her to operate against the Confederacy. them battle, during three consecutive days he could not induce them to engage . We know this, without the avowal of th-British Government, and every other authority, that its object is to oversee and in-SKIRMISH AT RICH SPRING .- A pas. vestigate the doings of Lincoln's block-

senger who left Monterey Thursday morn- aders. Being opposed to the operations of our enemies, the British fleet is necessarily in crantz, in command of the Northern forces quasi, but as yet inactive, alliance with us. It is in our waters as a naval "corps of in Western Virginia, and Gen. Lee, in . command of our army operating in that observation," and in force which gives it part of the State, met at Rich Spring, an power at any time to become "a corps of important point, and said to be the key to operation." Here in our waters it will the Valley. Both Generals were pushing stay, awaiting a possible, perhaps probable, with all speed, each endeavoring to occupy moment of action when the British Government may deem it necessary to raise he blockade. Should the war not be sooner concluded, we may expect that during the latter part of next fall Great Britain, and hours in advance of his competitor, who perhaps France, will offer to meditate. If he infatuated North rejects propositions, we may expect to hear from the British fleet of the Gulf. The way it will run off place, resulting in a repulse of the North. ern troops, with a loss of about forty men the Lincolnite ships, and open our ports,

killed and wounded .- Rich. Dis., 10th will be a caution to tyrants. The tone of Admiral Milne's report to the British Government, the substance of which we have published, indicates more RICHMOND, Aug. 10 .- Ne'son, the Tennessee submissionist, who assumes to fully than anything has done heretofore represent that State in the Federal Con. the position of Great Britain with regard gress, has arrived here as a prisoner, being to the blockade -- Mobile Register.

Arrival of Prisoners of War.

A corps of prisoners of war, numbering nearly forty men under strong guard, pass-PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The gunbout ed through this city yesterday morning en Fag, with 36 prisoners from the Confed- conte to Raleigh, N. C., for safe keeping. erate war vessel which was sunk by the These fellows all belonged to Gen. Butler's St. Leverence off Charleston, has arrived command, and are among the recent caphere. Five of the Southerners were drown- tures on the Peninsula. They are sent to ed. The vessel sunk was formerly a rev. Raicigh, because there are already so many BOOF AND SHOE STORE !—Havenne cutter, and the Confederate name of prisoners in Richmond, that room cannot be ing purchased of J. B. F. BO NE his entire stock prisoners in Richmond, that room cannot be found for them. As regards their appearance it behooves us to say nothing. They seem to be of all nations—Dutch, Irish, Yankee, &c., and are evidently cortent with their position. A large growth of the same to the characteristic state of the same to the citizens of Greats and surrounding the same to the citizens of the same to the same to the citizens of the same to the same to the same to the citizens of the same to the sa enue cutter, and the Confederate name of prisoners in Richmond, that room cannot THE LATEST FROM MISSOURI .- A cor. They seem to be of all nations-Dutch. respondent writes us a very interesting let- Irish, Yankee, &c., and are evidently corter from Gen. Pillow's camp, near New cent with their position. A large crowd, Madril, Missouri, dated the 4th inst , the drawn thither by curiosity and desire to greater part of which we suppress for pru | behold the elephant, collected at the Southdential reasons. We extract the following : ern depot to get a glimpse of him before " A citizen of New Madrid brought the the train moved off -Pet. Express. intelligence from Bird's Point, last night,

Col. Geo. B. Crittenden.

Among the distinguished gentlemen now in this city, is Col. Geo. B Crittenden, of Kentucky, late of the Federal Ar my. This gallant soldier and true-heart ed Southern gentleman baving resigned his post in the Federal Army, is here tendering his services to the Confederate Government. He will, of course, be placed in a position where he can take part in upholding the rights, the honor and glory of his own native South Col. C. was Lieut. Colonel of Rifles in the Federal Army, and after his wife, has been arrested. Tyler was regarded as amongst the most accomplished and promising officers of that army, the very flower of which was contributed by the Southern States .- Rich. The Territories of New Mexico and Dispatch.

The New York News has suspended.

Richmond. 1861. SPRING IMPORTATION, 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co., MPORTERS of beavy and Fancy Hard-

Proceedings and the contract of the contract o

ware. Cuthers, thus and "Anchor Belting s' in receipt, per thing Merning Star, and Pertu-the James. Raver, of their Spring, Importati-tion they invite the attention of such merch s for each or pay aroundly, feeling assired at Il final it to their solventage to lay of them. They are also agent for Farth and societizated.

Petersburg.



PRANKLINTON, N. C., MARCH 18, 1841.—Newers, Tappey & Lamsslen; Genthemer 19th Horse Power which I bought of you hast sprin lywhich; or owrranted to twy to taxes in my local ill as borium my Cotto Cim, how exceeded my expert sets by fur. I first took if into the field to thresh cat which it slid with unadactors to the horses. The first flow in the first the work of the most continuous wife in the first flow in the modern product of the my country of the first flow in the first flow of the my country of the first flow in the flow

Vours tredy.

REGINE WILDER.

PARTS—Hills Power, \$100. Thresher, \$00. Extra Pully, \$1
The above Harse Powers and Threshers are only vanual extract at our Foundry. Also two horse Couliers for own Grounds.

Engines, Sew Wills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Tobacco-

Shapes, on hand and made to order. TAPPEY & LYMSDEN.

#### Business Cards.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and deder in Familiare, near the N. C. alfread depot, Greenelsoro, keeps constantly on braid or ill make to order all kinds of caking-termiture, such as ressing lureaus, wardrobes, washelands, cottage bed-

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Jan. 5, 1861—by. Greensboto, N. C.

R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor,
No. 15 Fayetteville Street. R.H.EHIH. North
Carolina, will return in a few days from New York with
a large supply of Cloths. Cassimers, Vestings, and Furaishing Goods in every voriety. He respectfully invites
the attention of the tentherms of freends or and vicinity
to his establishment, and warrants the best goesis, and
the best fits at the chequest Northern prices. He will
vest any place for the purpose of taking measures, where
a number of orders are made up for aim to justify. Encourage bome industry.

Nov. 4-41.

# Professional Cards.

DENTAL CARD.-J. A. LINK, of

LAW, having permanently located in Greensho will attend the courts of Guillord, Kandolph and Davids and promptly attend to the collection of all claims play in his hands. (-1)

J ACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY

DIONEER STEAM MILL -At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at plantation 4 mines below this place, a STEAM DULLAY WILLIAM TO A plantation 4 mines below this place, a STEAM DULLAY WILLIAM TO A pairs of Brown's pettent Burrs, II capable of grinding a large amount of Grain analy. If can be sustained in this enterpoise we will assure see who patronise us that better flour cannot be made them in North Carolina. Every perion of the manery is of the latest improvement and every reasonateflort will be made to rive notice satisfact.

BEATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINA RY. Davidson County, N. C., opens July 22, 1861, competent teachers subject to my supervision, as iter. Board in the Seminary under the care of A. Spaugh \$7.50. Taition from \$8 to \$15 per Sea G. W. HEGE, A. M. (july 20-2ms.)

OB WORK .- The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOD WORK IN COMETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE. We will do say kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and

ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED Address, JAS. W ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF Of ICP 4.

N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and saport towns is entirely broken up we must furourselves from our own State with Flour, lay, Babard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables &c, &c
gnments of the above articles are solicited, and will

Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and wi-receive personal and prompt attention. In JOHN F. FOARD. Wholesale and retail dealer in Providing and Grocerie mear the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELICHTFU! PLACE to LIVE!
A spread from the free of the consistence of the consistence

BECLAH MAGE INSTITUTE, MAD. beev, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class hard for Boys, Rev. b. H. SHUCK, A.M., Principal. Str. uits theoretistly proported for College for for the permitted after of life. So belatishly thorough and right. Idlasses all designified positively for below. Turbing Str. be \$9, and \$5 per month. Next Session opens on Wedgassky, mency 36th, 18th.

DGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINA.

Thoroughly Mouthern

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, on the LSS TRICKS IN 16 1901 (1901) and the problems of the position of the session.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMI-

Wax. Lest ber Work, and Embroidery, each...

# HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL. S. LANDER, A. M., Princ pet

Miss M. J. TUCKER.

Miss A. M. HAGEN.

Miss A. M. HAGEN.

Miss L. A. LANDER.

The Fall session, 18th, will begin August ith. Pupils admitted my time, and charged for the time they remain.

RAYES—Borrd Sysper mentil: Tuttom including Latin.

French, and Singang. 810:08–342.50. 15:00: Frence or Gintar. 820:00.

ERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS

AMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,

Vocal Musicari comp per month, methoding washing and nees may be further information address. For further information address.

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT DATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PURICK CANTA VA.—The first five

THE CHILDREN MUST BE ED-

I NIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO-ATV PARSETT OF AN ARCHIVE AND A STATE OF A S

epartments of the Institution the means and opportu-ities for improvement greater than at any former period. The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbal, june 22—3w B. L. SWAIN, President.

W ATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMI-NARY.—The Spring session of this school will continue for fire months. We have in our employ a full torps of teachers, and no pains will be snared to normal E. F. WATSON.

Y ADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—Those, who have been students COUNTY. N. C.—Those, who have been student us, are now in the War. e must live and will if our friends will remember a

we must live and will if our Friends will remember us in this, our time of need.

The Fall Session opens July 15th, 1861, under my late assistant teacher, H. N. Dwire, as Principal, who is fully competent to fill the position.

Mr. Dwire has considerable experience and is a very suc-cessful toucher. Board, Washing Fuel, \$7.50. Tuition from \$8 to \$15 per session.

G. W. HEGE, A. M.

Periodicals.

Ly . Specimen numbers sent, on appli

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

W ALKE & CO., Importers and Job bers of DRUGS, PAINTS, 611.8, 64.88, and Bug gists' Fancy Goods, NORFOLK, VI. Sept. 1-by.

ERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, LI E. and everything cise Lound in an extensive Stablishment. 2000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES,

LA ING & TOY, Wholesofe Danggies,
Note Folk, V.L. offer to Promples and Goned
Dealers, the bargest stock and beed assertment in the sonik,
of Denge, Points, and, Gauss, Profinance, Dopolatio, pitch
medicines, Ac., at New York wholesofe prices for each,

try or non-rose. Many years experience bagelor will being countries. Many years experience bagelor will every being year plantification in the sites. We have sold because the board promptimes in all sides. We have sold because the sides of the sides of the sides of the sold of the countries of the sides. It is the sides of the sides of the countries of the sides of the sides of the sides of the L. H. orgalization, Christians, While & Cowene, C. Phille & Cowene, W. J. Holmes, Roye in Authorized agents be 745. Tixus, to receive subscriptions, etc.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelegistry A. B. State Control of the Con dokylvia. A Recovolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Brissoni, alliketed with Virtuent and Epotemic Benessian obspecially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual 92 gans. MEDICAL ADVICG given gratis by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their resolution, tage, occupation, habits of this facts and in case of extreme poverty. Medicines furnished free charge, VALVABLE MEDICALS, or Spermatorrhox and lotter Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the SEN REMEDICS of the Sexual Organs, and on the SEN REMEDICS complying the affiliered in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for posting will be acceptability Surgeon. or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLLIN II DUGHT (N. Acting Surgen,
II overd Association, No. 2 South Nath Street, Philadel-

9; Board, increasing refer to jumphlet, REV, W. B. MediLVRAV, A. M., Pres, Patrick Springs, Va. Phia, Pa. By order of the Directors, Nov. 3-43.

GEO, FARCHILD, Secretary. Nov. 3-43.

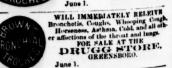
WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be succelly and efficiently Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be specifity and effectually cured! Having treated many very bod cases-some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hestiancy in saying I can cue any one of the above diseases in a very sout time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incresialized. I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mat.

sont by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple act by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering call be curred in a very short time. The afflicted would dowell be curred in a very short time.

AMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS-In consequence or gas moving been hirdy introduced our place, we have left on our hands a large assert-ment of K-resine Lamps, which we propose to sell for lea-than the original cost. We can furnish humps suited to churches, and emiss, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Pug.





Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

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Sorth C Randolph Regiment tested as the Gov meals a d

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Washing

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# THE TIMES. Proclamation by the President.



August 21 18(1

Rules without Exceptions.

let. Al who are now indebted to the office all be dunned every month until they pay resubscrip ion unces we first received the oney or its equivalent.

3rd. No job will be delivered until paid

4th. Legal Planks cash on delivery ath. Tra sixt divertisements must be pit for braidwayee; six and twelve mostles divertience is, or first of January and July distance can enclose any amount ferons ir on a distance can enclose any amount ever a deliar they desire to invest in this way ad we will be governed by our terms in an-

editor of the North Carolina Presbyterian agement of it from the beginning, died on Sunday evening last.

Agest of Hox. A. R. Boteler.-The went to the residence of Hon. A. R. Bote- August, A. D. 1861. ker, near Shepherdstown, on last Tuesday him off — By the President, [SEAL] JEFFERSON DAVIS, morning, and forcibly carried him off — R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State. They went to his house before daybreak, and took him out of his bed.

Since the above was written, we have which confirms the report of Mr. Boteler's mest, but says he was subsequently ideased by order of Gen. Banks. The Republican says that some two bundred outrage upon his person and family was terms of said law.

2. The Marshale of the Confederate States, or their restraint and confinement, according to the terms of said law. lessive of an attack from him, to quit their fears be suggested that they had lest han leuff him, in order to insure their safety. He was taken on immediately brough Sheperdstown, across into Marybad, to the headquarters of General Banks. then he was courteously treated, and Bleased as above stated .- Rich Disputch.

Suthern Prisoners in Washings in See of the Confederate States.

of the Eighth Georgia Regiment. Mr II require. sys "there are sixty-one of us confined in the old Capital Suilding." He furnishes Radolph county, N. C., of the 6th N C. Agent out at San Francisco. rprisoners long to be exchanged.

to the public.

ashington -the road the Federals took. Payette.

Whereas, The Congress of the Confederate States of America did, by an Act approved on the 8th day of August, 1861. entitled "An Act respecting Alien Encmies," make provision that proclamation should be issued by the President in relation to alien enemies, and in conformity with the provisions of said Act :

Now, therefore, I. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do is ue this my proclamation; and I do hereby warn and require every male citizen of the United States, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, now within the Contederate States, and addressing to the Government of the United States, and sed-the assembly as follows: acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being a citizen of the Confederate States, to depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the date of the Rendered States within forty days from the Rendered States within fort acknowledging the authority of the same, this Proclamation. And I do warn all similar scenes on my way to this place, in persons above deserbed who shall remain demonstration of the interest of the Southexpiration of said period of forty days. that they will be treated as alien enemies.

Provided, however, That this proclama. prise. I take it, however, as no complition shall not be considered as applicable ment to myself personally. I think I unduring the existing war, to citizens of the erate States with intent to become citizens of such intention in due form, acknowledging the authority of this Government; nor shall this proclamation be considered as extending to the citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, the District of Columbia, the Terri-of Messouri. [Voices, "Yes; tell us a-tories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the bout her?"] The troubles you have had DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to shall not be chargeable with actual hoslarn that the Rev. Geo. McNeill, senior tility or other grime against the public greater extent. The people of Missouri safety, and who shall asknowledge the au- are more divided than

> and regulations hereto annexed it. aggordance with the provisions of said law.

Carke county (Va ) Conservator is reliably the Confederate States of America, at the informed that a number of Federal troops city of Richmond, on this 14th day of these States

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES. The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies, un-Sharita and the Winchester Republican, der the provisions of an Act approved 8th this war before the sun goes down tomor-August, 1861, entitled "An Act respect row night. If he has been laboring under ing alien enemies:"

1. Immediately after the expiration of the term of forty days from the date Abolitionists surrounded Mr. B.'s house, the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the when one of his daughters, a beautiful duty of the several District Attorneys, pung lady, demanded to know their basis Marshals, and other officers of the Conted less there. She was responded to by erate States, to make complaint against the most genteel looking of the ruffians, any aliens or alien enemies coming within the most genteel looking of the ruffians, any aliens or alien enemies coming within the purview of the aet aforcasid, to the end that the several Courts of the Confedent withdrew her brains would be blown out egate States, and of each, State having Mr. Boteler, as soon as he could dress, jurisdiction, may order the removal of such presented himself at the door, and de- aliens or alien enemies beyond the terrihanded to know by whose authority this tory of the Confederate States, or their

ad ordered him to immediately accompany States are hereby directed to apprehend them As he was a removed and surrounded all aliens against whom complaints may by 200 armed men, resistance was out of be made under said law, and to hold them the question; but as they appeared appreaments the final order of the Court, taking special case that such aliens obtain no information that would possibly be made useful to the enemy.

3. When yer the removal of any alien beyond the limits of the Confederate States is ordered by any competent authority, under the provisions of the said law, the Marshal shall proceed to execute the order in person, or by deputy, or other diserect person, in such manner as to prevent the alien so removed from obtaining any information that could be used to the pre-

4. Any alien who shall return to these [Cheers.] mains a letter dated at Washington City. removed therefrom under the provisions had some little skirmishing there; we have

tefind but one set down as finiting from so it seems. He was a son of ex Govern-

egiment. Mr H. says they are kindly Charles J. Faulkner ex-Minister to with enemies all around me, with forces ested as prisoners of war. He says the France, was arrested at Washington City sent to intercept my road, communication he Government furnishes them with two on the 12th, by the military authorities hols a day-a soldier's fare. Our friends undearried to jail, without having a chance friends came to me in squads of fives, tens, brish us with such as can be furnished to communicate with any of his friends, or fifties and hundreds. I knew they would friends." He says that he and his fel- having the specific charges against him come, and I awaited them At length I made public. It is said that he is suspected of having a commission as Brigadier The publication of Brownlow's Knox- General in the Confederate army. Mr. F Ille Whig has been suspended No loss says that he is not aware of having done drove them fourteen miles, and from every anything to justify these proceedings.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS .- The short- The Federal Government has ordered and quickest route from Manassas to Col. Tyler from Cincinnati to Fort La-

.....

Speech of Governor Jackson of light of the war, aithough upon a small

Spotswood House, to get a look at Gov. Jackson, and, if possible, to hear from his lips an account of affairs in Missouri. Paresponse to load and repeated calls for him, the Governor appeared in front of the hotel, and was introduced to the assemblage by a gentleman whose name we were unableto learn.

After the cheers that greeted the Gov-

within the Confederate States, after the era people in the cause in which I am enaccustomed me to them, this kind derstand very well this demonstration and United States residing within the Confed- all other welcomes that have greeted me on my way hither. It is but the expresthereof, and who shall make a declaration sion of the profound carnestness of Southern men in the glarious cause in wich we are all engaged, to which my energies are pledged, and in which my life, fortune and honor is forever enlisted. [Applause.]
I doubt not you want to hear something

Missouri has felt and encountered to a far the people of Vireditor of the Aorth Caronna Trays cran at Fayetteville, and who has had the man-thority of the Government of the Confed-erate States.

thority of the Government of the Confed-erate States. And I do further proclaim and make on her in the effort to surround the South with a "wall of fire," occupying as she with a "wall of fire," occupying as she does the position on the left flank of the Southern States. On account of the geo-Given under my hand, and the seal of graphical situation of Virginia and Missouri it is apparent to the mind of all that these States must be the great battle-fields upon which this war is to be waged, if Mr. Lincoln shall think proper to continue

it. I had hoped, however, and I still have some hope, that after the terrible defeat and dreadful slaughter which his minions met with at Manasas the other day, he will look at the thing properly and be governed the delusion that he could conquer the Southern people, the battle which was fought the other day at Manassas Junction ought to be satisfactory evidence to him that such a thing is utterly impossible.-He ought to know that history presents no case where such a people as the Southern States contain, with such resources to back them, with such interests at stake, with such courage to nerve their arms and such principles to inspire their hearts, ever were conquered. And all who, like Lincoln, attempt the hazardous experiment, will learn from the book of bloody disaster that they never can be conquered. [Continued cheering, and cries of "Never!" "never!"

I sympathize deeply with the people of Virginia, as well as you do with the people of Missouri. As I before remarked, the geographical position of the two States makes them the battle grounds by neces sary consequence. We are placed in the froat ranks; we occupy the outposts. If these are taken it cannot be expected the citadel will long hold out. Hence, I have everywhere, from the time I entered the State of Arkansas until I reached this place invoked my fellow-citizens to rally to the rescue; if they did not want to see their own homes in flames, their own firesides desolated, they must march fortbwith, either to Virginia or Missouri, meet the the invader face to face, and drive bim from the soil, or die in the noble endeavor .-

twenty-seven hundred well-drilled soldiers. The Smith arrested recently in New Although it was unwise to aske any stand liberty or give me death," is my mette in list of the names, in booking over which York, was not a member of Congress at all, against such everwhelming odds, my men could not resist the opportunity of making a shot or two before retreating. North Carolina, viz: Wesley Burrow, or Smith of Virginia, and has been Navy three men and they lost nine. We continued on the retreat ten days or two weeks. eculd not reach me in large bodies; my had a sufficient force to make a stand. On the 5th of July the enemy appeared, numof them they were still running. [Laughter and cheers ] It was done exclusively.

On Thursday evening last, says the Richmond Dipa ch of the 29th ult., a large crowd assembled in front of the Spotswood House, to get a look at Gov. these barns before daylight and slaughtered the enemy like hogs, killing 280 of them, putting the rest to flight, and getwhi h, however, I can give no account, having seen bothing but telegraphic reports from Lat region. The day after the 5th of July battle. I was met by the gallant AcCulloch-Ben McCulloch-you all know him. [Cheers.] That gallant soldier had marched for two days and nights. He knew the enemy was after me. He was fifteen hours too late, but it was not his fault. I have been mertified, my fellowcitizens of Virginia, to see it published in your papers that that gallant officer and myself had a difficulty after the battle .-My friends, if had the power, and desired to make a nan who should stand as the representative of manhood, and combine within himself all that is excellent in human character, I know not the model I would sooner take than that gallant, noble brave McCulloch. [Cheers.] With eight thousand men he came to our assistance, with troops from Texas. Arkansas, and Louisiana. One regiment from this latter State was the first and best I ever saw .-They came all the way on foot, they came to fight and not to retreat. In addition to this force he brought to my aid his high military genius, his resistless energy and brave and fearless heart. [Cheers.] Gen. Polk has ordered to my assistance thirteen thousand men, and they are now on their

way to the battlefield. [Cheers.] I shall return as soon as the ears can take me to the State of Missouri. I shall go to the field and there I shall remain until the invader is driven from our soil, or we are conquered. [Cheers.] I do not expeet the latter to take place. Such men as we have can never be conquered. [cheers] because they are fighting for that which is dearer than life itself—their rights—
[Cheers] I have left behind me wife, hildren, everything that is dear to man My men are in the same condition. We would be worse than covards if we gave up the contest with anything less than life.

[Loud cheers.]
In the great battle lately fought—the battle of Davis, Beauregard and Johnston -our men exhibited a foretaste of what Lincoln's menials may expect in every contest that is to follow. A y set of raw troops who can, with nothing but bowieknives, charge upon the bayonets of regulars, as our need did in the late battle, can never be whipped. There is no instance upon record where raw recruits were known to make such bold, daring, slashing charges right up to the mouths of cannon, ges right up to the mouths of cannon, manned by veterans, and take them, as did our men on that occasion. Nor was  $\frac{\lambda_{o}}{\text{Rie}}$  (inty be-tt.) A morris, Pabisher and B. an army with such equipments and appointments, as the enemy possessed, ever before known to leave all their munitions in the hands of a force so numerically inferior as ours. Let every man in the Southern States be of good cheer. With all the divisions of my people and all the difficulties and embarrassments that have been thrown around me by the combined efforts or traitors and foe, I have never for one moment doubted what is to be the final re alta [Applause] All we have to do, my friends of the Southean States, is to raise at once and overpower the theenemy. Their troops have been ninetydays broops; their time is about expiring You may take my word for it, very few of those men who have tested the strength of Southern steel will be auxious to re-enlist. [Cheers.] Then I say, before they re-organize their shattered army, let us strike, and strike home. [Chers.] I claim to have no military espacity, but to my mind the quick and decisive blow is the one we should make in Virginia and Missouri, and drive the invader from our soil. I advise I know you desire to hear comething every man in the Southern States, that can The Richmond Examiner of the 27th. States during the war, after having been specially about Missouri. Well, we have raise an arm in defence of his home and rights to go to Virginia or Missouri .-Aug. 12 written by Wm. C. Humphreys, of said law, shall be regarded and treated no taste for standing of and looking an, What is life to me or to the twenty-five we is there conduced as a prisoner of war.

Nr. II. is a native of Guilford county, N.

C. but when taken prisoner was a member

as an anen enemy, and it made prisoner.

and when we get close to the enemy, we shall be at once delivered over to the near
are bound to make him smell our powder.

est military authority, to be dealt with as

We had a little skirmish at Bonneville,

thousand soldiers left behind me! Everything that makes life at all valuable, ceases

We had a little skirmish at Bonneville, the is there confined as a prisener of war, as an alien enemy, and if made prisener, and when we get close to the enemy, we thousand soldiers left behind me ! Everyand true to us, unless we are able to mainhalf of them unequiped-the enemy baving tain our rights, vindicate our honor, and establish our independence. "Give me this contest. [Prolonged applause]

. ... NEW YORK, Aug. 19.-The steamer Bohemian bas arrived at Farther Point, with Liverpool dates to the 7th.

The London "Times" is bitterly sareastie. The Bull Run (Manessas) fight is, it says, a Sou hern nut very hard to crack. It fears that the blockade question will involve England and France in difficult con-

Lord Palmerston says that the entrance bering twenty five hundred men, under command of Col. S. igel. We routed them, duty paying vessel wipes away the block-drove them fourteen miles, and from every ade. The blockading power may shut up that she has just received a large and beaut of the position. position they took, and the last we heard all the ports, but when it lets a single vessel go in. the right is gone.

The London Herald says that on the receipt of the news of the battle of Manby Missouri troops.

Another battle we had a day or two afassas, Louis Napoleon determined to recogterwards, and I think it is the greatest nize the Southern Confederacy.

Beauregard's Address to the Troops.

It is related of Gen. Beauregard, that, when dismounted from his horse, he addressed the troops, in a few words, before leading them to the charge : "Remember, soldiers, we are fighting for our Government, our liberty, our homes! We cannot ting every gun the seamps lad. [Cheers]
There has been some little skirnsishing on
the north side of the Miscouri River, of
you right here! Forward to the charge? you, right here! Forward to the charge!"

> DIXIE .- This highly popular piece of music has generally been thought to be of Northern origin. This is, however, denied by several of the leading Confederate Journals.

"Dixie Land," or "Dixen Land," is stated, on good authority, to be only the short for Mason and Dixon's land, a name long since given to the South by the negroes, from the well known Mason and Dixon's line marking the boundary between the slave and the free States.

Prince Napoleon has not gone to Rich-

# DIED.

On Timestay the 8th of August, at China Grove, of typhoid pneumonia, Rev. Samuel J. Fetzer, The decreed was a native of Virginia, and for three piery in Fishbuts, and a fulfild minister of the Gaspal His death will be a sever affliction to his relatives and friends in Virginia, and a great less to the several congregations of his pretorage in X. C.

#### MARRIED.

In this county, on the 9th, by D. W. Edwards. Esq. Mr. Wm. Shields and Miss Sarah Bullard, all of this coun-

In this county, on the Eith, by D. W. Edwards, Esq., Mr. W. Stanly and Miss Edizabeth Ann Stanly, oil of this

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

RACKERS! CRACKERS!! THAT A EARS : CHAM IN FARS : 1
THE SUPPRINCE IS PREPARED TO PURNISH
subdants and families with fixed larked Crackers. Pilot
rend Acc. at reason idle prices. Call and examine and
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S. TAYLOR.
Newbern, N. C., July 29, 1861.

TUST PUBLISHED, and now ready AUST PUBLISHED, and now ready \$\frac{1}{2}\] to reads—THE VOLUVIELES MANUAL AND BOILD ROOM, I vol. Issue, \$\pi \text{purple}\) pages? Price \$1.50 tompled from the based and latest authorities for the complete from the based and latest authorities for the contract of the confession gradients and formerly seed to \$\pi \text{Minia}\$ of the Confession gradients and formerly seed to \$\pi \text{Minia}\$ of the first tribes and the state of the first tribes and the Manual along the state of the first state from different for five lower from the first state of the Manual along the first state from some first first former for the Manual along the first state from the first state of Capital in Comp and Garrison for chief, Capital in Comp and Garrison for chief the first state of t

OR THE DEFENCE OF THE CON-

oraclerate states.
These leads have twenty years to run, and bear eight or cent interest, payable semi-annually.
Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:
1-5t. it offers the best investment in public securities, in or North or South.
2-ad. It obvious any necessity that may arise for a North of North or South.

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H. K. BURGWYN.

GREENSLORO STATION, N. C. R. B — the and after the date I shall define a from the Station, in the freight is paid, I. B. BALSALY, Agent (June, tr.) June 6th. 1861.

The Forcetville Manufacturing Compary will dis-cutions the purchasing of Rays for a few weeks All of our Agents who have Rays on hand will places sent them in hunderlately, and not purchase any more sent for the radice.

W. B. KEID, Sup't

VOTICE .- All persons having Ac-

PRACTS FOR THE SOALDIERS.

REPRINTED AT RALLEGII, N. C.
A voice from Heaven. 9 peges
box 1 pai it off."

A Resulticency of Christ."

Self-the-tention to God?

Pravate Devoluti.

Motives to Early Piety. • Come to desire. (intrincity of a loow in P<sub>1</sub>, proved by oil to borry page to ants.) If proved by oil the Prof. is at this CV<sub>2</sub>.—A and a colling on the above should be printed before the type is one unter an it will rest \$10 to meet them. The formion to the provent in the provent \$10 to the

Aye for because the sent to the Agent, which he will be. Ben diens to be sent to the Agent, which he will be nowledge by letter and report to each or the Posters of the C. C. Mare than formed pages of how Least La o centerint to our seldings in Virginia.

W.M. J. W. Chew Dien, Tract Agent Rateign, June 1861.

P. S. Editors will greatly aid this good work by incerting the above it or 4 weeks.

(july 4-4w.)

ADTES CONTRACTORNETT — Mrs. J. W. ALRIKHIT, C down west of the Times these would inform the Lodies of Greenshoro and Mon-y, that she has just received a large and boast (of section of CAMDIES PRIJES NUTS PICKLES, PRE-SHV S. Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Grackers, Ac., Her lectic is being made especially for the Lodies, she re-ceiffin v solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share their patronage.

of their patronage.

\*\*S. Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced between in the State, orders for Partiest embracing Coke, Candies, Nuts. Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

#### WAR NEWS.

Another Victory.

A battle occurred at Lees! urg, Va., on the 1-th inst. It appears that 1700 Federals forded the Potomac near or opposite Lecsburg, but during the night the river rose, and the Confederate forces surround ed them. The Federals lost 300 killed and wounded, and the balance of them, 1400, were taken prisoners.

It seems that the heavy rains in the early part of the week, caused a great rice in the waters, and the Hessians, to the number of 1700, found it impossible to get back on the Maryland side. Some of the citizens, thinking it a good opportunity for a comp de main, too good to be lost, dispatched messengers to Gen. Johnson, informing him of the situation of affairs. That officer sent a b dy of troops, consisting of the 17th and 18th Mississippi, and the 8th Virginia Regiments, and the Richmond Howitzer Battery, under command of Gen. Evans, to Lottsville, where the Federals were attacked. The result is as reported

#### From Missouri.

RICHMOND, Aug. 17 .- Dispatches received here from reliable sources, reports the Confederate loss in the battle near Springfield, Mo., was about 1000 killed. wounded and missing. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 2500. Lyons was killed; six cannon, a large amount of stores, and wa ons were taken by the Confederates. Total rout of the Federals. McCulloch and Price were in hot pursuit of the enemy, confident of capturing the whole of Seigle's command. Harde and Jeff. Thompson were moving to the Northeast, expecting to cut off Seigle's retrent towards St. Louis.

Gen. Fremont has declared martial law in the city and county of St. Louis.

ANOTHER PRIZE -The privateer Jeff. Davis, Capt. Coxette, recently captured a large brig owned in Philadelphia, loaded with sugar from Havana. The prize crew arrived off the coast with the brig on Friday last, and the blockading ship Perry not making her appearance, on Saturday the steamer St. Johns towed her into Brunswick, Ga. The vessel and cargo are said to be worth \$100,000, and it is the eighth prize captured by the . bold privateer."-Jacksonville (Fla.) Mirror.

#### Steamer Signalized.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- The Champion. with California dates to the 21st ult., bas been signalized. She brings \$900,000 in

Passengers by the California steamer, who came part of the way with Aibert S Johnston, state that his suite consists of thirty officers, with their servants, and that he would arrive in New Orleans between the 1st and 10th of September.

#### A French Steamer.

The Portsmouth Transcript says :- "A friend writing us from the vicinity of Car olina City, N. C., says that a large French steam mae-of-war passed there a few days since and when opposite the Fort saluted the Confederate flag."

SOUTHERN RIFLES -The New Orleans factory in that city, by Mr. F. W. C. Cook. He is turning out rifles of the Enfield pat tern, with bayonet and scabbard complete, and is now working on an order for a com lany of Mississippi riflemen. The rifles have been delicately tested against the English and Belgium arms of the same pattern, and have proved to be truer. Mr. Cook employs two sets of mechanics who work alternately day and night.

## Orittenden and Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13 .- Mesers Crittenden, Davis and others have left for Crab or Richard (!) to persuade Union men to brenk by their camps.

OMINOUS .- The great Wigwam constructed for the Republican Convention at Chicago a year ago, in which Lincoln was nominated for President, has been struck by lightning, the flag-staff shivered to atoms, and the bust of Lincoln destroyed.

The British feet in the Gulf of Mexico is composed of 28 vessels, carrying 442 uns and wembering 5,653 men.

# SANCHEZ SPECIFIC.

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

Every Bruggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accurate from its sades, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering bemanity. It will be made to the especial and perminary interest of all Druggists to purchase by W. W. BLISS & O., Phormorous, 586 Bonomary, New York.

10,000 Negroes 10,000 Negroes 10,000 Negroes Saved Yearly. Saved Yearly.

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In Dysentery, In Dysentery, In Dysentery,

> Diarrhœa, Diarrhœa, Diarrhœa, And Flux. And Flux. And Flux.

It Never Fails. It Never Fails.

It Never Fails. W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors

363 Broadway, New York. For Sale in Greensboro by PORTER & GORREL

#### Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861 Clarkson, Anderson & Co., No. 196 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware. Cutlery. Guns and Anchor Bolting Cloth."
are in receipt per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct
to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to
which they invite the attention of such merchants as
buy for citch or pay promptly, feeling assured all such
well fluid it of their advantage to luny of them.
They are also agents for Fairboux's celebrated Scalos,
N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1—1v



PRANKLINTON, N. C., MARCH 18, IAGA Mesers. Tappey & Lunsden: GentlementThe Hub Horse Power which I bought of you last Spring,
and which you warranted to me to thresh my wheat as
well as to run my Cetton tiin, has exceeded my expectations by Iar. I first book it into the field to thresh my
wheat which it did with much case to the borses. Then I
put it into the tiin Honse to drive my Cetton Gin with
forty saws which I can drive easily with four horses, and
pick six thousand pounds of seed caton per day. I removed your matchine to my brother's farm, because in my
opinion it is the best power of its kind in use.

Yours truly.

REFER WILDER.

REGEN WILDOR.

PRICE—Halo Power, \$100. Thresher, \$50. Extra Pully, \$4
The above Horse Powers and Threshers are only cannifactured at our Foundry. Also two horse Confers for New Grounds, Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Tobacco-Presses and Shapes, on hand and made to order, sept. 8—19.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN.

# Business Cards.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C kailroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such a will make to order all kinds of cabinet-inculture, such as drass ag-birrains, warforbes, washestands, eatings-bol-steal, chairs, collins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BU-RIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand, §5, Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge.

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in

READY-MADE CLOTHING and
GENT'S FUNISHING GOODS,
Jan. 5, 1861—ty.

Greensboro, N. C.

The FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, One of the Carolina, will return in a few days from New York with a large singlet of Clothe, Cassineres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the tiestlemen of tirenshoro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for aim to justify. Encourage home industry.

#### Professional Cards.

DENTAL CARD.—J. A. LINK, of Richmond, Va., and late of the Baitimore College of Bental Surgery, desirons to locate permanently in Green-bent, tenders his professional services to the citi-zens of the town and vientity. Office in Yate's building, froat room on second floor. mya 29—tf

W. HOWLETT & SON, DEN-TISTS, Greensboro, N. C.

DIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM PLOUITM MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs, Millenpales of grinding a large amount of Grain, faily, if we can be sustained in this curerprise we will assure those who patronise us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Garners will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed, apr. 6—6m. W. J. McCONNEL

BEATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINA-RY, Davidson County, N. C., opens July 22, 1861, under competent teachers subject to my supervision, as proprietor. Board in the Seminary under the care of Col. S. A. Spaugh \$7.50. Tuition from \$8 to \$15 per Session.

G. W. HEGE, A. M. (july 20-2ma.)

10B WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sastains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE. We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, JAS. W ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the est-port towns is entirely broken up we must fursish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Baron, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables &c., &c.—Consignments of the above articles are salicited, and will receive personal and prompt attention, by JOHN F. FOARD.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C.

may 18—6m\*

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A splendid place to study! Come to the Occurside. We have now of the extreme of heat and cold—
Books and natural scenery here will object the mind and the soul to the greatest periorition.

We make no hourish over numbers, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The AFLANTIC FAMALE SCHJOIL is not secturian.

Aug-ly Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MAGE INSTITUTE, MAD-EULAH MAGE INSTITUTE, MADrow, Revinghum county, N. C.—A First Class
S-hood for Boys, Rev. L. H. Struck, A. M. Principal, Stm
dents theroughly prepared for Callege or for the proteins
duties of life. Scholarship therough and r git. Influence
and dissipation positively forbodien. Tailing Slu to 82;
Morrel S. per in onth. Next Session opens on Weinbesty,
January 3.4th, 18a1.

RETHANSIS—Hon. Thomas Settle Han, W. A. Grahan, J.
J. Martin, Kep. tien, Feter Hairston, J. H. Dillard,
Log. Col. J. Masten, Wim. Ma. tin, Esq., Hon. 18a218

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DGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINA-

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aculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FIVE
The Institution is, and has been Thoroughly Southern

in is organization. Geomoborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country. Est good graphical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next Session will commence August 1st, 1st, Acc., For Catalogues containing tall particulars of terms, &c., apply to RCHARD STERLAND, Proceeped.

June, 1861—280-46. Greensborough, N. C.

G REENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.
on the LAST THURSDAY in July.
It is very desirable that pupils be present at the loss

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL. B. LANDER, A. M., Princ pal,

ERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS

—MALE AND FEMALE—For gl's County, N. C.

REV. T. S. WHITTING FON, A. M., Principal,

MISS D. M. WHITTING FON, Prin. Female Bep.

The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—

Expenses, per term of twenty-one works, from \$15 to 550,

The young holes board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the Inition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The resmander at the close of the Seesion. High Point is the marred depat. For full particulars write for a catalogue, dec 1651.

AMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE,

A MESON OF F. A.A.A.F. COLLEGE,

J. Missrows, Charleson Couvey, N. C.—The Fifth,
Session will open July 4, under the charge of 6, W.
Hade A.,

Tals Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and countratable budiners, and extensive philosophical and chemical appearans. Ac.

The Procedent and family, with the other members of the Faculty, lave in the Codege and cut at the same table with the students. Traition so per session, Wave on the Plane or Guitar \$2.9; Greena Painting \$7 5c; Embrooder; \$7.5co, Latin, Francia, Oriental Painting, Brawing,

Half Flowers, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each \$5; Vocal Music \$1; contingent expenses \$8; Bearing \$7.5co per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For further information widthers.

(july 1-1y.)

6, W. HEGG, Predictor.

W. HOWLETT & SON, DEN.

1-1y

O. WHEYE. Periodent,

THE CHILDREN MUST BE ED. UCATED.—The children must be educated, war or no war, so a gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy or private school; was formenly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials of irreproachable character if required. Any person wish-ing to employ will please address. giving full particulars, so that I can rely upon their offer. None need apply un-less he know, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address.

G. J. BARTLES.

Burr Hill, Va.

INIVERSITY OF NORTH CARO-

JALA.—The next collegisate year will begin Priday, 19th July, 15th.

Two large and well arranged edifices containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and forty Dormitories, have just been completed and ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instructors is tall and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement greater than at any former period. The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbal, june 22—3w

D. L. SWAIN, President.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMI-NARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us, dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

Y ADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON

ADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—Those, who have been students with us, are now in the War.

We must live and will if our friends will remember us in this, our time of need.

The Fall Session opens July 15th, 1861, under my late assistant teacher, il. X. Dwire, us Principal, who is fully competent to fill the position.

Mr. Dwire has considerable experience and is a very successful teacher. Board, Washing, Fuel, \$7,50. Tuition from \$8 to \$15 per session.

(July 20-2ms.)

### Periodicals.

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THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCA.

THON—The 4th volume of this pural commerced with the year 18ad. It will be published in addity.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER VERN:

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The JOHNAM's nearly printed on good book pages at some improvements, and of out will be made to tagens a come improvements of the consequence of the consequence existed from the growth of the consequence of the property and origin of the State Education. Association, and is under its control; and it is the simal wish of the committee to whom the true general of it entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the caus-cidention.

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E.R. and everything else found in an extensive She Establishment.

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Cancers, Asthma, Scrofith, or any visin disease,
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number of certificates from some of the first men in this
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He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by
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the curred in a very short time. The afflicted would devel
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AMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS-A In consequence or gas maring been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a lorge asset ment of Kenosine Lamps, which we propose to-sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps sailed to churches, academies, partors or kitchens. Call at the Bug Store mayo PORTER A GORRELL.

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June 1





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